# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1869.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 151.


## FOREIGN.

### The Spanish Government to Restore the Constitutional Guarantees.

### Pending Republicans Return to the Spanish Cortes.

### Various Fenian Demonstrations in Ireland.

### M. de Lesseps Denies the Unfavorable Reports Concerning the Suez Canal.

Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 27.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

The government has announced its intention to restore the constitutional guarantees.

MADRID, Nov. 27.

SUBMARINE.

Advices from the Philippine Islands state that a submarey has been discovered at Manilla. Many persons have been arrested on a suicide plot that is mentioned.

SECRETARY BOUTELOU RESIGNS HIS COUNCIL.

MADRID, Nov. 27.

The Republican Deputies, who recently withdrew themselves from the Cortes, returned to-day to their seats.

Great Britain.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRELAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Dispatches from Cork, Dublin, and Tipperary have reports of there being several Fenian Gatherings in those districts. At Cork there were 15 Tipperary and Clonmel the proceedings were secret. Fenian escort were sent for the men, with their arms, and they marched into the city with a body of march were at and and ridiculed. At Cork, the police, the presence of large crowds of Fenians, who did not attempt to interfere. At Portlaoise with a great torchlight procession and other proceedings, everything passed off without disturbance.

The Suez Canal.

A CARD FROM M. DE LESSEPS.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

M. de Lesseps, Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal, has issued a card in the ILLUSTRATED PAPERS in which he denies that grave accidents have occurred to the ships navigating the canal.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

A YOUNG WAN WIDOWAN WHITE

A GERMAN WOMAN WANTS THE AFTE

A GERMAN WANTED—AS NURSE IN

A GERMAN WANTED—SAMPLE HEMS

A GERMAN WANTED—SHEE TO BOOT

A GERMAN WANTED—FOR A NEW

A GERMAN WANTED—SOLOMON BEWE

A GERMAN WANTED—AS CHAMBER

BOARDING AND LODGING.

6 AND 8 FLORIDA-COURT—FURNI

24 ADELAIDE-ST.—A HANDSOME

44 MONTROSE-PL.—TWO GENTLEMEN

47 JACKSON-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV.

57 SHERMAN-ST., CORNER OF OHIO.

71 HOWE-PLACE—PLEASANT H

82 ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED

88 MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE THE

106 WABASH-AV.—THE HOUSE

132 SOUTH PRAIRIA-AV.—SINGLE

149 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THE

199 MADISON-ST.—RESEACH ROOM

228 WEST MONROE-BOARD AND

236 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., NEARLY

239 ILLINOIS-ST.—PLEASANT, WELL

251 WEST MONROE-ST.—SOOM, WITH

268 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—FURNISH

278 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY PLEA

300 AND 302 WABASH-AV.—SUITE

336 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN—FIR

528 HUBBARD-ST.—GOOD ACCOMM

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD

ROOM GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN BOAR

LARGE, DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RE

A NATIONAL HOTEL, CORNER OF MA

O'GORDON HOUSE, CORNER OF MADI

TO ANY MAN TO GO INTO A

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH ONE OR TWO ROOMS, W

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FA

BOARD—BY A LADY EMPLOYED IN

BOARD—BY A WIDOW, IN A PRIVATE

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 707 S. HALSTED AND

LOST—ON SUNDAY, NOV. 21, A BLACK

LOST—ON SUNDAY, NOV. 21, A BLACK

LOST—ON THE MIL OF THE WEST

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM THE TRANSIT HOUSE,

PANTHERS WANTED.

PANTHER WANTED—WITH OR WI

PANTHER WANTED—HAVING AT

PANTHER WANTED—WITH A

PANTHER WANTED—WITH A

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE FACTORY, BUILT

FOR SALE—ONE PLANING MILL

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS

OHIO.

FOR SALE

## WASHINGTON.

Special Telegram to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

THE CHINA-HAVANA FLEET.

Much interest is felt in this city, pending uncertainty as to the fate of the matter on which certain papers have been sent to the Navy Department from the Spanish Minister, and which are supposed to relate to the fate of the Spanish fleet now in the harbor of Havana. The Spanish Minister has signified his intention to take into the Florida Gulf that harbor for the purpose of protecting the Spanish fleet. An examination shows that the port can be, in most cases, and they will probably be, in the Gulf. Whether the fleet will be permitted to enter any other than the port of Key West is not yet known. Two of these are supposed to be the two Peruvians in the West Indies, and that the Peruvians they might call at New York; but the Minister now says they will not. This is all known at this city.

NAVAL HONORS.

Owing to the numerous papers have printed a brief abstract of what is supposed to be the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the whole or portions of which have been telegraphed to the papers in other portions. In its opening is a long list of promotions, retirements, and other changes in the Navy, which is of interest only to the officers themselves. The Secretary's report is, in fact, but little more than a synopsis of the Chief Clerk, and not a single point in it has been given to the public. The Secretary has not yet made up his mind to go from Secretaries Johnson and others, to the Secretary by the honors others and others. It is understood that the Secretary will be required.

SHERAN RESIGNATE.

Judge Sheran's resignation will not have this morning, as stated, been received, but will be received, when they are to be filled out on principle.

THE SCHOOL DESIGNED.

The school officers here are going from bad to worse. The reports of the Board of Health ordered the other day remains there a resident, but needing no notice from the teacher. About a dozen children were reported as having been sent home because of not provision, but a large number of others will be taken out if she is finally admitted.

GERMAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The first twenty miles of the Oregon Central Railroad, from Portland to Salem, was opened for business to-day, preparatory to the transmission of Governor and Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor to receive the road. The party consists of Governor Grover, Secretary of State Ward, Treasurer Cronin, Judge Boise, and Ward B. Coney. The latter is a brother of Governor Coney.

BASE OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Board of navy officers met in session at the Navy Department, to-day, for the purpose of examining officers for promotion. The Board consists of Admiral Farragut, Commodore Rodgers, Commodore Jenkins, and Captain Rowan.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Surratt, which has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision is that the Supreme Court of the United States has no jurisdiction in the case, and that the writ of habeas corpus must be dismissed. The decision is that the Supreme Court of the United States has no jurisdiction in the case, and that the writ of habeas corpus must be dismissed.

## NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

are still in the same condition as yesterday. A general demand for their release will be made this week. It is understood that arrangements are being made for the Spanish Government to refund to them all claims paid to the claimants. The money that was paid to the claimants. The money will then be pocketed by an English company, who will send them to Halifax or some other port, where they will be sent on to Spain. It is said the arrangements are not complete as they will be soon, and are expected to be completed in a few days. Juan claims to have further information about the case, but won't tell it till he gets it. He does not intend to make any more money.

MONEY

was in good supply to-day, at 6@7 per cent.

GOLD.

The last statement was more favorable than was expected, and induced a slight rise in specie to-day. Gold closed at 135¼@135¾. The steel activity was in Northwestern and Lake Shore.

GOLD.

The gold market was generally dormant, and closed at 135¼, with a general pressure to sell.

NAVY YARD FRANCHISE.

A report prevails at Brooklyn that Secretary Robeson is about to transfer the navy yard to a point on the Hudson River, on account of the accumulation of barrier of the navy yard. The matter is much talked of.

COAL.

The officers here can get best coal to fuel Fish and Coast, to serve reports here. The fire is still in general and adopted, and no strangers are admitted.

SECRETARY'S OPINIONS.

Mr. Richardson is better to-night than in the earlier part of the day. His pains in stomach, and from 10 to 2 to night soundly and without the mention of symptoms. The physicians think his chances of recovery are better than they expected to find them. They spent more confidence in finding him alive on Saturday. The doctors have been ordered, and not even his intimate friends are allowed to see him. Information to the contrary is not yet correct. Letters, telegrams, and cards were received to-day, in large numbers, from friends in all parts of the country.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LOCATION OF THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company by the Common Locomotive Works, of Boston, Mass., and the Connecticut River Railroad has been consolidated from Fishkill to Jersey City, and transportation of passengers and freight, and the transportation of express matter, by the Directors and Stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and the Connecticut River Railroad Company, and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and the Boston, Hartford and Erie

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1869.

## THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

On the 8th day of December, the Roman Catholic Synod of the Immaculate Conception will commence at Rome,—the first council of the Vatican, and the twentieth general council of the Roman Catholic Church as ecumenical. Councils of the Church are ecumenical, general, or partial. An Ecumenical Council represents the whole Church, and it matters not that the chief part of the Church is present and in agreement with the Pontiff. A General Council is one which, though its not being confirmed by the Pope, is not held to represent the whole Church, yet is held to represent her views which represent only a portion of the Church. The definitions of an Ecumenical Council in matters of faith or morals (and not in matters of the sciences) are, when approved by the Pope, held to be certain and infallible. Other councils have only so much authority as how the doctrines they represent, but are not infallible unless confirmed by the Pope.

The political principle having an ecclesiastical character are thus enumerated:

The progress for which these councils were convened have generally been to consider doctrines asserted or denied by Protestants and others, and to declare the faith of the Church on the particular subject. The decree of the Church is that then assembled do not add to nor take from the faith of the Church; they simply declare what is and has been from the beginning. The Council of Trust was called after the revolution by Luther, Calvin, and other reformers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Several years elapsed after it was called before it met, and a variety of causes prevented a union between Germany and Italy, and was but poorly attended. Finally, it remained inactive at Trent in 1562, and eighteen months thereafter adjourned. During the pontificate of Pius IV. it was held that the Council had finished its labors, and that the decrees were approved by the seventh. This council devised itself to a general reformation of the discipline of the Church and of the orders within it. It undertook to explain the doctrine relative to certain points of religion had been questioned, and especially defined what was the real doctrine of the Church upon the matter of indulgences, which was the greatest of all the original causes assigned by the reformers for their separation from the Church of that day. At that time the union of Church and State was generally established through. The States of Germany had either accepted the reformed faith or blended it with the Church, so as to give no offense to the prejudices of the parties concerned. In France the Gallican Church, though professedly Catholic, was in fact a State Church, and the Council, therefore, declined to and it continued to have the privileges which it had enjoyed. In no place was this nationality so distinctly asserted as in France. The decrees of the council, however, were in this opposed by all the Catholic powers except that of Spain, and were never received in France, but by implication. The Gallican Church has been declared to be in the Catholic of Rome, and there has been a party in general determination to abolish the council provided it were to pay no attention to it whatever, except to resist any effort to use it to disturb the peace of the Gallican Kingdom by foreign principles to the detriment of the Gallican. To the extent, therefore, that the decrees of the council are partake of a political character they are to be interfered with the political liberties of the subject, and are rejected by the French States and people from ecclesiastical control, they will probably perish with their promulgation. There is no physical power to enforce them, and there is no precedent for any read of assent, once free, voluntarily re-enslaving themselves. It is a maxim so customary to all the institutes of nature that it is without parallel even in the history of martyrdom.

## THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ENGLEWOOD.

The new Board of Supervisors for Cook County will meet and organize on the first Monday in December, and one of their first acts is the reform they were elected to establish should be to vote a prompt arrest of all further progress in the Normal School building at Englewood. Of all the jobs to which the extravagant county officers have resorted for the purpose of plundering the people, this Normal School job is the most outrageous. The original estimate for the building was $100,000. Before the contract was let, the estimate was increased to $150,000. Then the contract was let to Messrs. Boyington & Co., and the cost was increased to $200,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $250,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $300,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $350,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $400,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $450,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $500,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $550,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $600,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $650,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $700,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $750,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $800,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $850,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $900,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $950,000. Then the contractors began to put in the foundations, and discovered that the ground was not solid enough to support the building, and that it would be necessary to drive piles. This increased the cost to $1,000,000. The Normal School building at Englewood. Of all the jobs to take money out of the public treasury that one has the least pretense of either honesty or decency. It was a job from the beginning, and the people of Cook County have been swindled with fraud, bribery, and corruption.

The State of Illinois has a Normal University at Bloomington. It has authorized another one for the northern part of the State. The city of Chicago has a Normal School, which, in every respect and for all practical purposes, is better than the Normal School, college, or university in the West. The tastes of all the people and trained at that school consent to find employment, in fact, if the Board of Education would advertise for teachers, it could obtain in ten days a corps of now unemployed and competent teachers, equal in members of every place, to any in the school. The Cook County Normal School is entirely useless. It supplies no want, and from beginning to end has been nothing, no more than a scheme to give some persons a chance to get a number of the County Treasury. Having got the school, and put it in operation at Blue Island, the next job was to purchase a site and erect a building, and enter upon a general system of plunder to support it. The location selected by Ringmaster Boyington of the most rotten, that place was finally selected. We protested against the whole job at the time; but protests were but as idle wind when addressed to the men who were engaged in the thing even though. Since then the corrupt body has gone on to make contracts for the building of a school house, which, when completed, will not cost less than $200,000, and will entail an annual expense of $50,000 to $100,000 per year. The contracts have been let, but that is no reason why the work should go on. Better for the county to pay the contractors liberal damages than to complete the building. It will be a curse a perpetual charge upon the county. It would be sound economy to purchase a release from the contract, and stop the work where it is, if not entirely abolish the idea of the parties interested take the subsequent.

We hope the Supervisors, at their first meeting, will prohibit any further progress in this matter, and that as soon as practicable all provisions for it will be repealed, and the whole project be abolished as a expensive and utterly useless institution. Let us have no more pension rolls.

## CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

"It is only circumstantial" is a stereotyped phrase upon which the changes are ring long and loud, whenever a long chain of circumstance, unsupported by direct evidence, goes to fasten an atrocious crime upon a person of reputable character. Juries, after carefully examining the chain link by link, and finding all the parts nicely to tally; so as to form a complete and connected whole which binds him irresistibly to the most pernicious kind of guilty," a jury of compeers is asked—especially if the accused have previously a spotless character—that he has been convicted upon evidence which is not positive, or which is not of a character to be considered conclusive, but which is "only circumstantial." Now that we have to report a murder trial about once a week, it is worth while to place this kind of evidence in our moral scales, and ascertain its real weight and value. There are many persons who, though admitting the force of circumstantial evidence, however closely dove-tailing, can warrant a conviction of murder. But carry out this doctrine in practice, and what would be its results to the community? Would it not be offering a carte-blanche to every contrast to commit the crime with impunity, provided he would only do it in secret? Who is ignorant that nine-tenths of all the capital crimes that disgrace our civilization are committed in secret, and that the circumstantial proof that the guilty one can then be convicted? Villains, it must be confessed, are usually cunning and sweatily in the execution of their schemes. They do not commit murder in broad day before a circle of witnesses; they do not blow a trumpet, or ring a bell, to summon all the world to see them execute their atrocious deeds. In the very nature of things, therefore, the evidence to prove their guilt must be circumstantial, and the fact that only a second person who cannot be convicted by direct testimony would be to not free nine murderers out of every ten, again to subvert their kind in the blood of their fellow men.

It is true that circumstantial evidence is sometimes deceptive, and that upon the strength of it innocent men have been sent to the gallows. This is only saying that juries are fallible; but what has the present capital to suggest that they are infallible? Do not witnesses swear sometimes point-blank to falsehoods? May not vice, from motives of revenge, or to cover their own guilt, testify falsely? They very often do, and of a number, and identity an innocent man as the criminal, so as to procure his conviction and execution? It is easy to conceive cases where the testimony of two or three perjured villains, if backed by a seemingly defend plot against a defended victim—aided by some indifferent acts of his own—might be enough to hurry him to the scaffold. Such things have happened in the past, and will occur in the future. Even within a short period, and the history of our own State furnishes abundant proof that no mere is infallible. Such things have happened, and will occur in the future, and the fact that they have been and will be is no reason why circumstantial evidence should be rejected. The latter kind of testimony is often more strictly than the former, Direct testimony may be suborned to a terrible degree; circumstantial evidence is almost entirely called to establish the guilt of a person justly, where guilt exists. Circumstantial evidence on a proper is to be received with caution, but it is not to be rejected. It is to be received as any other kind of evidence, and to be weighed and considered in the light of reason and common sense. Among the kind of evidence usually called to establish the guilt of a person justly, where guilt exists, is circumstantial evidence, and it

## SPORTING.

Sturgeon's Interest in the Proposed Sixteenth Foot Congress.

The Record of the Athletic Base Ball Club.

McGoolt and Allis Indulging in a Few Mere Challenges.

Proposed Chicago Mail Between Chicago and Pekin.

Short Race in San Francisco--Billiard Matters Horological.

### THE TURF.

THE PROPOSED JOCKEYS TURF CONGRESS.

The subject of a National Trotting Association or Turf Congress was mentioned some months ago in this city, and has since been discussed in various parts of the country. It is generally felt such a convention of some kind is necessary, and that it will be held in Chicago next May. The Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. Dole, has been requested to call the meeting, and the following letter, addressed to Mr. Dole, explains itself:

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Having been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Sixteenth Foot Congress, to confer with you in relation to the call for a National Trotting Association, I would respectfully suggest that the call be issued at once, and that the meeting be held in this city on the first Tuesday in May next. It is very essential that the call should appear before the public at the earliest possible moment, as the Sixteenth Foot Congress will meet in Chicago next May, and it is desirable that the meeting of the National Association should be held at the same time. Hoping you will favor us with a call, I am, dear sir, yours truly,

H. K. STURGEON.

To Secretary Board of Trade.

The Secretary has not yet issued the call, but will do so at once.

### BASE BALL.

THE RECORD OF THE ATHLETIC BASE BALL CLUB.

The following is the record of the Athletic Base Ball Club, published by the members. The club has played eighteen games, with the following result:

| Date. | Club. | A. | Club. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 5 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 12 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 19 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 26 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| Oct. 3 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 10 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 17 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 24 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 31 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| Nov. 7 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 14 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 21 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 28 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| Dec. 5 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 12 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 19 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| " 26 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |
| Jan. 2 | Excelsior | 49 | Athletic |

The Athletic Club has played eighteen games, and has won every game. The Excelsior Club has played eighteen games, and has lost every game. The Athletic Club has made 882 runs, and the Excelsior Club has made 0 runs.

### OMNIBILOGICAL.

SECOND MAIL BETWEEN CHICAGO AND PEKIN.

The following letter, relative to a proposed second mail between Chicago and Pekin, was received by a prominent sporting man:

PEKIN, Nov. 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been requested by a number of sporting men of this place to write you in relation to a second mail between Chicago and Pekin, and to ascertain if you would be willing to run a horse against any horse that may be brought here from Chicago. The distance is the usual mail route, 150 miles. The horse that makes the quickest time to win. Please answer by return mail, and oblige yours, &c.

The proposition is deemed entirely feasible, and will probably be accepted.

### BILLIARDS.

THE GAME IN CHICAGO.

There is nothing interesting or noteworthy just at present in billiard circles. The game is dull, and the tables are deserted. Mr. Foster, of the Lake House, has a new table, and Mr. Hall, of the Sherman House, has had his table recovered. Mr. Dion, of the Tremont House, has had his table repaired, and Mr. Dion, of the Metropolitan, has had his table recovered. Mr. Dion, of the Metropolitan, has had his table repaired, and Mr. Dion, of the Metropolitan, has had his table recovered.

### PUGILISM.

PUGILIST CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Tom Allen, the pugilist, who was released from jail in St. Louis on bail, a few days since, on the charge of setting fire to the Planters' House, in that city, was arrested on Thursday last, on a charge of arson, preferred by the proprietor of the Planters' House, and committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $5,000.

### AQUATIC.

SPECIAL MAIL BOATS TO LAKE PASSENGERS.

The Lake Superior, Capt. Dickinson, and the Sunbeam, Capt. Hall, will leave the foot of Rush-street bridge at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day, with the mail for Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Manistee, Traverse City, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake Superior ports. Passengers will be received by the above boats.

### TENNESSEE.

Fire in Nashville--Obituary--Nashville City Finances.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 27.--Gen. A. Buchanan, Brigadier-General, U. S. A., died here this morning, of typhoid fever, aged 51 years. He was a native of Virginia, and entered the service from Tennessee. He was in command of the Department of Texas when the war broke out, and was the first officer of the regular army to tender his services to the Government. He was in command of the Department of Texas when the war broke out, and was the first officer of the regular army to tender his services to the Government.

Joseph S. Yeatman, formerly Chancellor, and a prominent citizen, died here this morning, aged 70 years.

The receipts of the city for the month of November were $30,000, and the expenditures $25,000.

### OTTAWA.

Circuit Court Docket.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.

In calling the roll of the civil docket in Circuit Court, to-morrow, and the following will probably answer most of the cases that will be tried during the week:

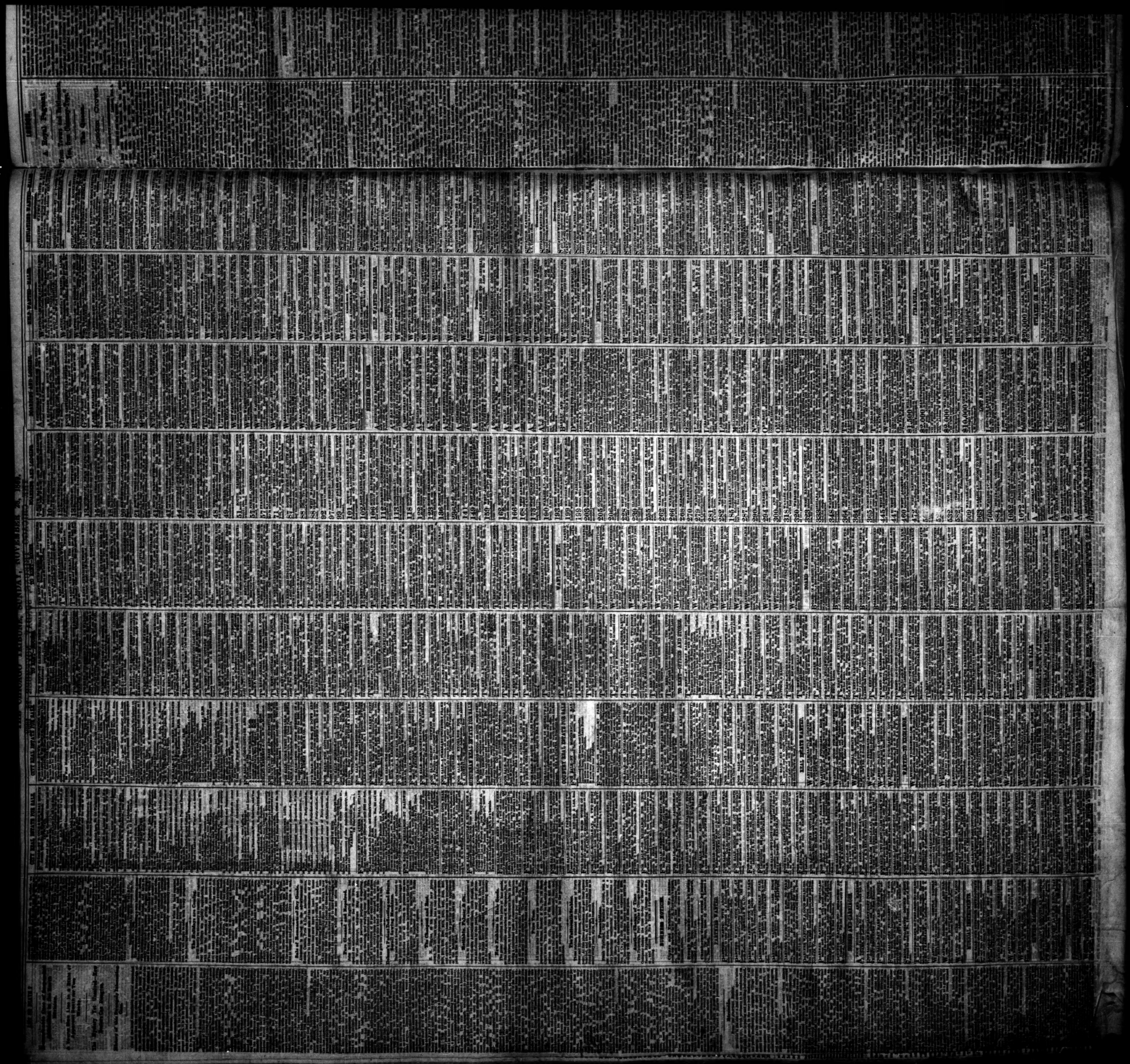
Ira Hall et al. vs. Thomas Hall et al.

Jacob Hall et al. vs. Thomas Hall et al.

Thomas Hall et al. vs. Thomas Hall et al.

Thomas Hall et al. vs. Thomas Hall et al.

Thomas



WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

AGENTS WANTED.

PERSONAL.

FINANCIAL.

MACHINERY.

# LONDON.

## A Royal Pageant.

"From Towers and Battlements, Yea, from Chimney-Tops."

## The Queen.

## A London Crowd.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

I had almost forgotten to say that the queen is to open Parliament in person. Her majesty has not done so since 1852, when she went down to the House of Lords and read the speech from the throne. Since then she has been in mourning, and has not been able to perform the ceremony. Now, however, she is to do it, and the event is looked forward to with great interest. Her majesty is expected to arrive at the House of Lords at 2 o'clock, and the ceremony will probably be over by 3. The queen will be escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, of Gen. Seaton's division, and will ride in a state carriage. She will be received at the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Lord Chamberlain, and will be conducted to the throne by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. The Prince of Wales will be present, and will sit on the left of the throne. The princesses will also be present, and will occupy the royal gallery. The House of Commons will be summoned to the bar of the House of Lords, and will stand during the reading of the speech. The House of Commons will then return to its own chamber, and proceed to the election of a speaker. The queen will leave the House of Lords immediately after the reading of the speech, and will return to Buckingham Palace in the same manner in which she came. The military display on the occasion will be very imposing. The Life Guards will be in their finest uniforms, and will wear their helmets and cuirasses. The Household Cavalry will also be in full dress, and will wear their helmets and cuirasses. The Horse Guards will be in their full dress

# The Tribune.

## WASHINGTON.

### Thanksgiving Day.

### The President's Dinner Table.

### Butcher and Antelope.

### The Beef, Fowls, Delicacies, Game, Salads.

## AN AMERICAN ARGOSY.

## SUPERSTITION IN ENGLAND.

## GEORGE PEABODY.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Pretended Report of the Secretary of the Navy a Spurious Document.

### President's Message and Department Reports.

### The Difficulties Adjusted Between the Union and Central Pacific Railways.

### Binckley Again on the War Path.

### Sale of Gold and Purchase of Bonds to Continue.

### A New Canadian Reciprocity Treaty Regarded as Impossible.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

SPURIOUS DOCUMENT.

The document just published as the report of the Secretary of the Navy turns out to be, on investigation, principally made up of memoranda of recommendations made to the Secretary by Admiral Porter, but which were later acted upon by him. The Secretary does not object so much on account of the matter as because none of it is contained in his report.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Information from the White House is that the President's message will be about three or four days in preparation.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Treasury, Navy, and War Reports are each about half or two thirds as long as the corresponding reports of last year. The message and Boutwell's report will go to Congress in writing, and will be sent out by telegraph from here. The other Cabinet and bureau reports will probably go out by mail, through the Associated Press, next Friday or Saturday, though the course is not decided upon. All these documents but the message and Boutwell's report are finished. Wells' revenue report will not come in till after the holidays.

DIFFICULTIES ADJUSTED.

Vice President Hamlin, of the Central Pacific; President Ames and Secretary Holmes, of the Union Pacific, and Director Wilson, for the government, met with Secretary Boutwell, yesterday, and finally adjusted all differences between the two railway lines. The Secretary paid to the Central Pacific $1,700,000, which is the amount at once turned over to the Union Pacific as part of the purchase money for the line between Ogden and Promontory. This completes the government issue of bonds for the entire line of road, and the payments will hereafter be at Ogden. It may be stated, as a point of interest, that the Central Pacific gets no pay for the grading done this side of Promontory, and the Union gets nothing for work done the other side of that place.

BINCKLEY.

Binckley is on the war-path again, and yesterday catching ex-Commissioner Rollins at the depot going from Baltimore on his way North, entered a suit for libel against him, laying damages at $50,000. The complaint is based on Rollins' letter of the 15th of March last to President Grant, recommending Binckley's immediate removal. This is the same letter on account of which Binckley assaulted Rollins in the streets of Washington, soon after the inauguration. Binckley's lawyers are the same as those engaged in the Baltimore suit against General Butler. The writ served on Rollins is returnable when court next meets before Judge Scott, of Baltimore. The Judges over there are getting up quite a reputation for trying suits against tax officers of the government.

CENSUS COMMITTEE.

The Census Committee met again yesterday, but, as their bill had not come up from the printing office, they could not make any progress in arranging its details. They spent the brief session mostly in the discussion of the question of fixing the number of members in the House of Representatives after 1870. They reversed doing that in this bill, and some thought it had better be done in a separate bill. Some favored establishing certain figures of population as the basis of representation, while others were for fixing it as the ratio of the number of members of the House. No conclusions on these various points were reached. The Committee meet again to-morrow.

SENATE.

The following committees of the Senate have agreed upon for the winter session: Finance—Sherman, Gregory, Carpenter, Cole, Drake, Scheneck, Ferry, Harlan, Howe, Morton, Pomeroy, Sumner, Sherman, Schurz, Tipton, Frelinghuysen, Warner, and Williams.

MILITARY.

The following members of the House are mentioned: Speaker Blaine, Ames, and Hooper, of Massachusetts; Kelsey, of New York; Kellogg, of Connecticut; Hubbell, of Pennsylvania; Jones and Brawley, of North Carolina; Styles, of Louisiana; Orlando Harman, of Indiana; Washburne, of Illinois; Allison, Scott, Cake, Judd, Hawley, Ingersoll, Farnsworth, and Kendall, of Illinois; Haynes and Rice, of Minnesota; Palmer, of Michigan; Ashley, of Nevada; Kasson, of Iowa; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Ashley, of Ohio; Asper, of Missouri; Axtell and Sargent, of California; Schenck and Garfield, of Ohio.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Two members of the Cabinet, in conversation yesterday, said all idea of the Administration, or the Canadian special envoy, had not amounted to anything, except to show that the Canadians and commissioners are willing to meet us, and that the making of a new reciprocity treaty is impossible, even if it were desirable, and a report to that effect will probably be made to Congress from the State Department early in the coming session.

AMUSEMENTS NEW YORK RESOLUTION.

The story in one of the New York papers of yesterday that a naval vessel of the United States Dominion Admiral Porter and Secretary Borie's aide and McCook, on government business, seems to be another New York fiction. Admiral Porter has not heard that he is to go, and the Secretary of the Navy don't know that any of his vessels are going. If Admiral Porter is going, it must be on private business.

FRENCH POSTAL TREATY.

Our government some months ago gave notice to France that the present postal treaty will be terminated on the first of February. Senator Ramsey was unsuccessful in making a new one. The French Government has now written to the United States that it would like to continue the existing convention for another year; but our government has declined to come to these terms.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee will hold their first meeting to-morrow, if enough members report for a quorum. They have no special business to take up, but will discuss generally the various questions pertaining to the revenue.

NEW BANKS.

Three new banks are to be opened here this week, and the city will then have the Addison, Wilmer's, Abbott, Kinwood, Johnson, Elk, Cecil, Seaton, Agricultural, St. James, Ingle, Metropolitan, and Washington, each claiming to be first-class, besides several of which the rates are cheaper.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND.

One of the officers of the Second National Bank of Cleveland writes that the amount of the defalcation caused by Cashier Hamilton's flight from the bank funds, besides some $50,000 withdrawn from special deposits. The officer states that the report left by Short to the President was that he had left $50,000, but on a careful examination by the government examiner there was a large deficit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy, with the accompanying reports of various military departments and bureaus, will be sent to Congress on Monday next by the President. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Navy are not yet finished. With these exceptions all the reports of the heads of departments are now fully completed; but few if any of them will be sent in before the opening of Monday next. It will be made by the heads of the departments to present their reports in person to the Cabinet at the Executive Mansion.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is certain that the President's message will not be completed by the time it is ready to be sent to Congress, nor will it be for two or three days after the reports will be sent in.

FINANCIAL.

Additional purchases of Congress continue to arrive, though not in large numbers. The bonds are still being issued to the amount of $1,000,000 per week. This is all necessary to furnish the supply for the approach of the session of Congress.

MEMBERS OF CLERK.

W. C. C. Smith has been appointed Executive Clerk to the President, vice Colonel Babcock, resigned. One of the force at the Executive Mansion, Mr. Smith having for a long time been employed in the Treasury Department, where he held the position of Confidential Clerk.

THE STANDING FIRST STONY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Private dispatches have been received from Washington announcing that there is no truth in the rumor that Gen. Grant has left Washington for New York, nor is it true that he has any intention of doing so. The President is at present in the city, and intends to remain here for the next few weeks. The rumor that he was to leave New York, on the 1st inst., and take the usual vacation of many months, is false. It is known that the President has no intention of leaving the city, and that he will remain here during the entire winter, to take in charge the affairs of the Union. The above statement comes from an official source.

THE TEACHER, SCHOOL AND THE CHURCH.

It is stated that a meeting of the American Union Academy of Literature, Science, and Art, for November, will be held in the Academy of Music, New York, on Monday, to further the objects of their Council. The Council, by the terms of their charter, is composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Mayor of the city of New York, ex-officio, and twenty-four members appointed by the Governor. The Council has been in existence for the past two years, and has done much to promote the cause of education in the State. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Hatfield,